

WAR WORKERS' RIGHTS UPHOLD

House Privileges to Be Enforced by War Department.

The Housing Corporation of the Labor Department may be futile when it comes to providing housing for war workers, but the War Department intends to see that the war workers have their full rights under the Salsbury resolution.

In a statement issued last night by Capt. Julius I. Peyser, chief of the Housing and Health Division of the War Department, and concurred in by Edwin S. Hage, of the United States Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor, the law is defined. Capt. Peyser has defended thousands of cases of war workers in getting their rights under the Salsbury resolution.

The statement is issued to counteract a statement made by Edwin S. Hage on the day before, which he requested by letter to be published in the Washington Herald.

Interpretation of Law.

The interpretation of the law follows:

So that the public may be informed on the law pertaining to the rights of lodgers, roomers and guests in houses, apartments and rooms, who rent for any period of time, it is proper that the following statement be made:

1. The purpose of the Salsbury Resolution was to see that persons renting a room or suite of rooms for a term of one month or longer should be treated as tenants under the law, so that a person renting a room or suite of rooms for a term of one month or longer should be treated as tenants under the law, so that a person renting a room or suite of rooms for a term of one month or longer should be treated as tenants under the law.

The salient points, opinions and decisions setting forth the rights of owners and tenants under an act of Congress, July 21, 1918, known as the Salsbury Resolution, may be briefly stated as follows:

Agreements Continued.

All agreements of lease, written or verbal, for one month or longer, are continued upon their agreed rate and terms, and no rent can be evicted or have their rent raised until they have concluded or until Congress repeals or modifies this law, excepting as to tenants who have—

(a) Failed to pay rent at the agreed rate.

(b) Not performed conditions of the lease consistent with this act.

(c) Committed waste (destroyed the property, etc.).

(d) Been guilty of a crime, misdemeanor, breach of peace, or nuisance on the premises, and also excluding tenants in premises which are—

(e) Necessarily required for occupancy by the landlord or his wife, children or dependents, while employed by or officially connected with the government.

(f) Purchased by a bona fide purchaser who necessarily requires the premises for his own occupancy, whether he is in the government service or not.

Cannot Raise Rent.

In further explanation of the law and the above digest, the following points should be noted:

1. A tenant's rent cannot be raised under any circumstances. Any attempt to raise rent subsequent to June 1, 1918, is unlawful, unless the tenant voluntarily consents thereto.

2. A tenant in an apartment cannot be evicted by the owner of the apartment building as long as he pays rent and remains in peaceable possession.

3. A subtenant of an apartment cannot be evicted by the landlord of the building as long as the rent is paid and peaceable possession continues, and a subtenant of a house or an apartment cannot be evicted except by his lessor when the lessor is in the employ of or officially connected with the government and necessarily requires the premises.

4. If the owner of a building rents an apartment to A for \$50 unfurnished and A subleases the apartment furnished to B for \$30, neither A's tenancy or B's can be terminated by the landlord. If, however, A and B are willing that A shall take his furniture out, B may continue as a tenant of the landlord direct, paying \$50 per month, or the same amount which A originally paid.

5. All leases which expired on any date after May 31, 1918, are automatically extended until peace is concluded and it is not necessary for an original tenant or a subtenant to sign a new lease to avail themselves of the protection afforded by the law.

6. A landlord of a house may regain possession from his tenant when he is in the employ of or officially connected with the government and necessarily requires the premises for his own occupancy or the occupancy of his wife, children or dependents.

7. A bona fide purchaser of a house may obtain possession from the tenant only when he can prove that he necessarily requires the premises for his own occupancy or the occupancy of his wife, children or dependents.

8. Under the foregoing cases, 6 and 7, certain legal formalities must be complied with in order that the owner or the bona fide purchaser may acquire possession. If the bona fide purchaser accepts rent from the tenant, he thereby becomes a landlord and would then have to be in government service as well as necessarily require the premises in order to gain possession. If the tenant is in the government service or the dependent of a soldier or sailor the Housing and Health Division of the War Department, 1414 H street northwest, will defend all such cases.

9. There is nothing in this law which controls prices asked for vacant apartments, houses, and nothing that will allow reductions of rent agreed upon.

10. If a lease contains a proviso

PLANE DANCES IN SPOTLIGHT THROUGH WASHINGTON SKIES

Eerie and iridescent, an army airplane coquetted last night with a searchlight upon Washington's puffy sky like a dainty spangled dancer playing with a spotlight.

The exhibition might be termed a theoretical visitation of flying Huns. Flares of 26,000 candlepower of varying colors were dropped in much the same manner as is done at the front to illumine the target for the bombers.

Like Visit of Huns.

Crowds abroad in the balmy air experienced the thrills of a nocturnal visit of the enemy without its horrors. And picture-shows Washington is indeed in need of.

The plane was illuminated by its night flying lights on the tips of the wings and the tail. It was followed about by searchlights from the War College. The flares were floated by parachutes and burned from three to five minutes.

Second Lieut. W. D. Banker, of Indianapolis, acted as pilot, and Second Lieut. Z. P. Lee, of Toledo, Ohio, as observer in the machine.

Another machine was scheduled to go up in these first aerial evolutions ever executed in this city after dark. But it was slightly damaged during flights in the afternoon and could not be repaired in time.

The officers came from Ellington Field, the largest bombing school, and according to many allied officers and returned American officers, the best equipped bombing school in the world. Both men are past masters in the bombing game, and are experienced in night flying. Recently the first classes in night flying were graduated here.

Lieut. Banker was in charge of assembling and testing in the engineering department at Ellington. Lieut. Lee was also attached to the branch as an investigating officer.

The plane used last night was a Curtiss E-2 and was flown from Texas. It is an advanced training plane. The recent trip has shown the dependability of this type of plane, as no repairs were necessary on it and nothing was done except to take on gas and water and change spark plugs on their trip of over 1,700 miles flown since October 10. The men and the plane will return to Ellington Field tomorrow.

that the lessee cannot sublet without the consent of the landlord, to do so will be a breach of the agreement. However, where subleasing has been done and the landlord has accepted rent, with knowledge of the subleasing, it is equivalent to an acceptance of the conditions by the lessor.

10. If any tenant is evicted without a court order, the Salsbury Resolution was to see that persons renting a room or suite of rooms for a term of one month or longer should be treated as tenants under the law, so that a person renting a room or suite of rooms for a term of one month or longer should be treated as tenants under the law.

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ALLIES IN GAINS ON ALL FRONTS

Gen. March Outlines Victories in Weekly War Summary.

The victories of the allied and American troops in the last week, as outlined yesterday by Gen. March, chief of staff, have cleared the Germans from virtually all of the northern France coast fields, imperilled the enemy's rail communications on the Oise-Serre-Arrounne line, taken 5,000 prisoners in the thrust just begun on the Asiago Plateau and along the Piave, and carried the Balkan pursuit over the Danube into Rumania. The week's victories added 400 square miles to the allied territory.

Gen. March's statement reads: During the past week the steady retirement of the enemy has been in progress, and we have taken from them 400 square miles. Since July 18, when the German drive was brought to a standstill by our first counteroffensive, the territory we have retaken amounts to more than 7,000 square miles.

Coal Fields Retaken. Since last Saturday the allies have advanced rapidly eastward across the plains of Flanders to the line of the canal which runs from Ede on the Dutch frontier to Deynse on the Lys, where the enemy had stopped his retreat and had ordered the Huning-Bertride line. The advance the British, who occupied the area in Belgium, occupied by the allies has been increased to 1,300 square miles, five times as much as the allies held on July 18.

South of the Belgian frontier, in French Flanders and Artois, the enemy withdrew quickly from Lille and Douai twenty miles to the line of the Escaut river, through Tournai and Valenciennes. The retreat released all of the coal fields in northern France, except a small tract about five miles square that lies east of the Escaut.

The enemy's attempt to stand behind the Selle river between the Escaut and Le Cateau was frustrated by the British, who moved forward on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday against that organized defense line on a fifteen mile front and advanced five miles in three days to Le Quesnoy and the railway south of Valenciennes.

For Resistance Stagnant. South of this sector the allied advance stopped at the Sambre Canal and the Oise River. Enemy resistance has been stubborn in the Oise-Serre angle and eastward to the Argonne along the Huning-Bertride line. The general line now held by the allied forces along this front is substantially parallel to the railroad system which it threatens at all points. In front of our own troops in the Argonne a very large mass of German troops has been concentrated, since it is imperative for the enemy to protect this railroad line which runs from Metz to Paris.

On the Italian front an attack has been begun by Italian, French and British forces on the Asiago Plateau, on the mountains between the Brenta and the Piave, and on the Piave. Prisoners have been reported captured during the first two days; the extent of ground gained is not yet definitely known, officially.

On the Balkan front in Northern Serbia the French and Serbian troops are pursuing the enemy toward the Danube, and are now about sixty miles south of it on the Morava River. To the east the French troops have reached the Danube at Vidin in the northwest corner of Bulgaria, and patrols have crossed the river at that point and encountered hostile troops on the Rumanian side.

In no case, according to Gen. March, can a tenant, roomer or lodger be dispossessed in less than a month. Many cases of landlords who evicted girls following the publication of a statement of opinion on the law in an afternoon paper, were reported to the Health and Housing Division. Other cases were reported to the various departments of the government and will take up each case through the Housing and Health Division. Fifteen cases were reported yesterday by the War Industries Board.

Due process of law will be used in all cases of eviction, according to War Department officials.

One of the great wholesale dry goods houses of the city of London affords an interesting example of the extent to which the substitution of women workers for men of military age can be carried out. Over fifty members of the staff of this firm have joined the forces and in practically every case women have taken their places for the duration of the war. The wives of the commercial travellers who have been called up, are taking their husbands' places on the road—and in addition to the all-woman clerical staff, women porters and women packers are being employed with highly satisfactory results.

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BIG RESULTS FROM LOANS

Statistics Show How Liberty Bonds and W. S. S. Help Win War.

Some interesting statistics relating to the use made by the government of the funds derived from war savings stamps, liberty bonds and taxes in connection with war work have just been issued by the Treasury Department. These figures show in detail just what has been accomplished and give concrete evidence of the results of the work of the past eighteen months.

In this time the War Department has raised, equipped, trained, and with naval help, transported across the sea upward of 1,000,000 soldiers and has practically as many more under training at home. The number of American soldiers lost in transit as a result of U-boat attacks was less than 200 up to September 1 last.

In this time, more than 3,000,000 rifles of the new 1917 model, considered by many experts the best army rifle in the world, have been made, inspected, assembled and issued, and the weekly production is growing. It is thought not desirable, for military reasons, to state the exact output of larger guns and munitions, but the volume of this production, already large, is steadily mounting. The total amount of money directly appropriated for Congress for the ordinance program, or for which authorization has been given to incur obligations, amounts to approximately \$12,000,000,000 since the beginning of the war. Contracts placed by the Ordnance Department up to the last day of the last fiscal year were \$4,900,000,000, and it is estimated that during the present fiscal year they will total \$7,000,000,000.

Provisions For Army. Since the beginning of this government's participation in the war there have been bought for army

attacks were repulsed with extremely heavy losses. Only in the Bois Belleu did he succeed in slightly pushing back our line. At this point, after three assaults had failed before the stubborn resistance of our troops, the fourth attack forced us to withdraw from the eastern part of the woods. Hostile forces which attempted to penetrate our positions northwest of the Bois Belleu were driven back after a severe struggle lasting throughout the day.

West of the Meuse our troops have advanced in the face of determined resistance on the slopes northward of Grand Pre and have entered the southern portion of the Bois De Bourgoigne.

Suggestion for the Kaiser. If his life be granted Longer days to run, What shall Wilhelm suffer When the war is won?

Not on St. Helena Should he end his race; Honest earth and sunlight Were too fair a place.

Deep beneath the waters Let his dungeon be, Submarine imprisoned, Captive of the sea, McLaughlin Wilson, in the New York Sun.

Seventh & Eye Sts. House & Herrmann Seventh & Eye Sts.

YOU'LL find your dollars going farthest here. And just stop and think—that comprehends the best value, the most select variety and the lowest price. Add to that our sincere endeavor to render our service flawlessly efficient and you have the sum total of satisfaction.

Handsome William and Mary Design

One of Our Special Buffets

The period is one of the most artistic and the execution is indicative of the skilled workmanship that has been put upon each piece. Four pieces—Mahogany-finish; dustproof bottom to the cases—Buffet, with mirror; latticed side panels in China Closet; drawer in Side Table; 48-inch Round-top Dining Table—extensible to 6 feet.

Special \$143.50

"Sellers" Cabinet

The Superior of All the Kitchen Cabinets

To enumerate its features would be to tag as special virtually every detail of construction. The mind that designed the Sellers Cabinet has made a study of the duties imposed in the kitchen, and has succeeded in bringing into absolute system the hundred and one tasks—rendering what would otherwise be drudgery—a pleasure.

Another great invitation to the housewives of America to inspect the "Sellers" Kitchen Cabinet has gone out in the current number of the Saturday Evening Post, and November issue of Good Housekeeping. The makers want your critical inspection. We want it—for we have chosen the "Sellers" Cabinet as our standard only after careful and practical tests. Go over the features one by one and see how truly labor saving they are, and how carefully constructed.

While the "Sellers" is the best—it costs no more than its merits justify. We are the exclusive agents for Washington, displaying a full line of the popular models.

A Big Value in Dining Chairs

Golden Oak, and strongly made in every feature. Slip seat, covered with imitation black leather that will wear durably. Good, substantial, sensible Chair—at a very low price. Special \$3.60

A Special Rocker

In type it will fit right into any room in the home, and in construction will stand the siege of any service. It's effective in appearance and comfortable in its proportions. Mahogany-finish frame; strong upholstered spring seat; seat and back covered with Fancy Velour. Special \$10.00

ONE OF THE BEST DESIGNS.

This Louis XVI Suite—in Brown Mahogany finish—graceful fluted posts, designed on artistic lines. The seats and backs are upholstered, covered with a fine grade of Gray and Black striped Velour; side panels of colored cane. The Suite consists of three pieces—Settee, Armchair and Arm Rocker. Special \$148.50

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